

كلمة اليوم

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U.S. Civilian	20 S.	U.S. Military (Est.)	20 S.

At Afro-Arab Summit Judis Set Billion for Black Africa

By Henry Tanner

MARCH 7 (NYT).—Saudi Arabia announced today that it is donating \$1 billion for the African cause against Rhodesia and South Africa. This is the theme of the conference so far.

About 25 African and Arab leaders are expected to attend the three-day summit. The other countries are represented by vice-presidents, premiers or government ministers.

The tiny African state of Malawi, alone among the 61 members of the Arab League and the Organization of African Unity, did not accept the invitation to attend.

Yasser Arafat, the head of the Palestine Liberation Organization, wearing his usual khaki fatigues and checkered Arab headscarf, was among the first speakers today. The PLO is a full member of the Arab League and has observer status in the O.A.U.

Mr. Arafat, sticking close to the central theme of the conference, denounced the "unholy alliance between South Africa, Rhodesia and Israel" and, addressing the Africans, said, "Our struggle is inseparable from your struggle."

He told the delegates that fighting continues in southern Lebanon and accused Israel of "having bombed seven Lebanese villages and several refugee camps" in recent days. He did not name the villages and camps.

King Hussein of Jordan, wearing civilian clothes, was in the audience as Mr. Arafat spoke. The two men have been bitter enemies since the Jordanian Army drove the Palestinian guerrillas from Jordan in 1970 and 1971.

The presidents of Egypt and Syria, trying to reconcile the Palestinian leader and the Jordanian King, are known to be pressing their mediation efforts on the fringe of the conference here.

President Hafez el-Assad of Syria also was in the audience. Egyptian radio and television carried today's sessions live. The delegates could be seen giving Marshal Amin polite but discreet applause as he wound up his speech. Members of some of the delegations earlier had expressed the hope that the controversial Ugandan leader would stay home, lest he embarrass the meeting and distract it from its principal purpose.

Marshal Amin, however, spoke



CAIRO VISITOR—President Idi Amin of Uganda at Arab-African summit meeting.

He accused Kenya and Tanzania, without naming them, of having participated in invasion attempts against Uganda. "We have been a target of invasion by Israel and some African countries," he said, because the "imperialists" wanted to replace him with a man who would be "obedient" to them.

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New Noise Data Planned Concorde Decision Postponed At Request of British, French

NEW YORK, March 7 (AP).—The Port Authority of New York and New Jersey today postponed its vote on whether to let the supersonic Concorde operate in New York.

"As a result of a request received today at 1 p.m. from the French and British airlines requesting an opportunity for technicians to present new alternative noise-abatement procedures to the Port Authority technical staff and consultants, the Port Authority commissioners have postponed consideration of the Concorde matter," a spokesman said.

The vote, which was scheduled for Thursday, was put off to "a later date."

The next regularly scheduled meeting of the authority commissioners is April 14 but a special meeting could be called earlier.

"The port commissioners stated that this action was taken in fairness to the British and French request and the importance of the issue," a spokesman said.

"At the same time, the commissioners emphasized that they will review any new data, together with data already assembled, for its impact upon the people of the communities in the vicinity of Kennedy International Airport as well as the technical and economic considerations involved," the spokesman said.

Earlier today, it appeared that the authority was all set to keep its local ban on the Concorde in effect. And even if it voted to lift the ban, indications were that such a decision would be overturned.

Carey Repeats Opposition

NEW YORK, March 7 (Reuters).—Earlier today, the office of Gov. Hugh Carey of New York announced that he had reaffirmed to President Carter that he does not want the Concorde to land at New York because it is too noisy.

Mr. Carey's opposition—which is long-standing—was expected to have influenced the 12 commissioners of the Port Authority.

Six of the commissioners are appointed by Gov. Carey and, if they voted to approve trial landings at Kennedy, he could veto their decision. This would force the issue into the courts.

Mr. Carey's spokesman said President Carter telephoned the governor last week to convey the personal appeal of French President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing.

Personal Objection

The governor told the President that he personally opposed Concorde landing in New York, saying that it would be too noisy, the spokesman said.

Mr. Carey said, however, he would drop his objections if it could be demonstrated that Concorde could meet New York environmental noise standards.

The governor does not believe that it can but the French and British makers of the aircraft said it is no noisier than the Boeing 707s and DC-8s that account for 70 per cent of the traffic now using Kennedy.

According to newspaper reports, the last poll of Port Authority commissioners showed them opposed to Concorde. Three new commissioners have been appointed since then and in

While Greeting Rabin at White House Carter Stresses Israel's Need for 'Defensible Borders'

Bernard Gwertzman

HINGTON, March 7 (NYT).—President Carter today told Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin that the United States believed any Middle East peace agreement should have "defensible borders" and that the United States would not support any agreement that might violate them.

Remarks at a White House ceremony, after a major political speech to Israel—the first U.S. President had endorsed the insistence that its frontiers be "defensible,"

and Mr. Rabin, "peace and security" as stated in United Nations Security Council Resolution 242 and by the past administration.

But within hours, White House and State Department officials were energetically trying to head off Arab concern about a shift in U.S. even-handed policy by asserting that Mr. Carter had not meant to alter the standard position.

"There is no change in position by the use of words 'defensible borders,'" Secretary of State Cyrus Vance told reporters

at the State Department this afternoon after holding a working lunch and follow-up meeting with Mr. Rabin.

Mr. Rabin, however, when asked if the President's comments about "defensible borders" had "cheered" him, told reporters: "Well, no doubt I was very pleased to hear it," he said.

Common Ground

In his welcoming remarks, delivered without a prepared text in front of him, Mr. Carter said that in the next two days of talks with Mr. Rabin, the administration wanted "to explore

Open letter to New Yorkers

My name is Jean-Claude Doucet. I am 39, French, married, and have 3 sons. I started my own company on my eighteenth birthday.

The reason of my conviction is the vision I have of a country succeeding by giving a chance to any young, enterprising, hardworking man. And this is the country is yours—The United States of America. Today I take the liberty of writing to you, because the French people cannot understand why the leading country on the path to free enterprise, the country that gave the world Charles Lindbergh and fantastic space achievements, would bar the fastest bird in the world, "the Concorde," from landing in New York.

Free enterprise necessitates competition. England and France have designed a plane that is unique throughout the world.

The U.S. should applaud our achievement and welcome this great advancement in aviation. For then the American image will be preserved and remain an example to the world.

As the example of the U.S.A. has fostered worldwide change, another "new" to the landing of the Concorde would deeply disappoint millions of English and French people. Furthermore, the denial of the Concorde's landing would impede technical progress as well as the spirit of competitive enterprise.

The U.S.A. should retain its image as a great country that has always inspired and encouraged new ideas, has elected men of progressive ideas to lead the nation. Would Americans still consider themselves to be the representatives of democracy if they were to tell this beautiful bird, which is the most fantastic and fastest plane in the world, simply because they presently feel annoyed?

New York officials, New Yorkers, and the American people must say "Yes" to the Concorde.

Thousands of English and French people have devoted years of their lives to the N.S.T., but millions of English and French people could come to recognize America as a country that liberty can remove the barriers between nations. A free man is no longer free when he isolates himself. Haven't your greatest men in accepting liberty and free competition?

This letter reflects my own feelings. It is written by a free man to free men. It is dictated by no pressure of any kind.

I love my country, and because I also sincerely admire yours, I want to let you know through this advertisement how I feel.

Jean-Claude Doucet
New York, N.Y.
10018 (France)

Associated Press.

Full-page ad published in Monday's New York Times.

The Destruction of Israel ide Restates PLO's Ultimate Aim

NEW YORK, March 7 (AP).—The Palestine Liberation Organization still intends to establish a state in all of Palestine and will not alter portions of its charter or proposals on the subject, says the PLO's chief spokesman.

Mr. Arafat, in an interview with the U.S. Newsweek, said that the PLO was not to be flexible and that, creation of a Palestinian state would work a political and diplomatic revolution in the Middle East.

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Yasser Arafat

guerrilla organization in the "Rejection Front," radical guerrillas who refuse to negotiate with Israel and have vowed its destruction.

Mr. Habash said the Popular Front will devote its efforts to "strengthening and developing the Rejection Front to include the largest possible sectors of Palestinians and be in a position to foil the settlement."

"If a Palestinian state is formed," he said, "we will continue to strike at Israel from the territory of this new state as we did and still do from Arab countries adjacent to Israel."

Portrait of Dissident-Turned-Betrayer — He Came Well Recommended

By Robert C. Toth

MOSCOW, March 7.—Dr. Sanya Lipavsky was the dissident's doctor until Friday, when he betrayed them.

The 44-year-old neurosurgeon, with a ready smile and probably not an enemy among those in the emigration movement, did a lot of small jobs, which included serving as "a sort of secretary and keeper of the archives" of a since-emigrated dissident leader, as Dr. Lipavsky wrote in his "confession."

But he was most distinctive as the only physician among the hard-core activists. He traveled to Kiev and Minsk to examine ailing dissidents like the late Col. A. Davidovich. He treated some for the aftereffects of hunger strikes (although now he claims they cheated by eating regular meals) for heart conditions, for viral infections.

Once he attended a woman dissident, Lidia Voronina, who was hospitalized with a concussion and found that she was not improving because the wrong medicine had been prescribed. He suggested to this correspondent that an expose be written on how had Soviet medicine was and he offered to provide information.

While not a leader, he was clearly inside the Jewish movement.

For the last two months, he was even a roommate of the movement's unofficial spokesman, Anatoli Shcharansky.

The Kremlin has now played a big card in revealing him, and several signs suggest that a major trial is likely.

His "confession," carried in the government newspaper Izvestia rather than in the Literary Gazette, accused most of the top Jewish activists of being spies (minimum penalty: 10 years) for CIA agents using the U.S. Embassy here as a cover.

Dissidents expect arrests any time. Mr. Shcharansky, 29, seems likely to be the first target. Eight men surround him now wherever he goes. "My cage," he called them today when they prevented him from visiting this correspondent. All his documents except his internal passport have been confiscated.

Portrait of the Man

Why did Dr. Lipavsky make the charges (which the dissidents insist are false)? Perhaps for his father's freedom; perhaps for money. The answers may never be known but from the bits of information he has dropped over the years, a portrait can be attempted.

"We must stress that all we know came from Sanya himself,"

Belgium Appears to Be Heading Toward Early General Elections

BRUSSELS, March 7 (Reuters).—An early general election was predicted here today after Premier Leo Tindemans postponed for 24 hours a speech he was due to make on the future of his minority government.

Political sources said that the Premier delayed his statement because he was continuing talks with leaders of other parties. They said that Mr. Tindemans, who expelled the French-language

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medical schooling. He worked there for a few years, then went to the Institute for Neurosurgery in Moscow, where he received a candidate of science degree.

Anti-Semitic Factor

Dr. Lipavsky said that he had been a scientific researcher at the Institute but was fired because of anti-Semitism. He took a job in Minsk, rising to chief neurosurgeon for the Kola Peninsula, but he said he again lost out because of anti-Semitism.

He returned to Moscow as a doctor in the state commission that conducts medical tests for those applying to become professional drivers—government chauffeurs, taxi drivers, ambulance drivers, etc. He rose to be chief doctor in 1972, when he first made contact with the dissidents.

"He came well recommended," said Mr. Slepak, "as a very good man and a very good doctor who could not yet apply to go to Israel because his father was in prison camp for economic crimes and would suffer."

Economic crimes is a euphemism for large-scale theft or embezzling for personal gain. The penalty can be death by firing squad. Many trials for such crimes occurred in the early to mid-1960s.

Dr. Lipavsky may have once hinted that his father had been

Bucharest Continues Battle to Search Quake Wreckage

By Malcolm W. Browne
BUCHAREST, March 1 (NYT).—With more than 500 unidentified bodies still lying in Bucharest's central morgue as the result of Friday night's earthquake, it was learned today that some of Romania's better known literary personalities were killed. [An official death toll of 640 killed throughout Romania remained unchanged from a report made Friday. In Sofia, the

Bulgarian press agency BTA said that the number of known dead in the earthquake was 50 in Bulgaria but was expected to reach at least 100, the AP reported. BTA said 47 of the victims were killed in the Danube town of Svishtov, where 75 persons were still unaccounted for. The Bulgarian toll earlier was put at 20 dead.]

The identification of the dead in Bucharest has become a major problem for authorities because of the state of the bodies. It is presumed at this point that full identification will never be possible.

Avenues Blocked
Bucharest remained chaotic today, with most of the downtown avenues blocked, as relief crews and safety workers continued their efforts. A major problem was the fact that the main axis of the downtown part of the city, Magheru Avenue, was closed to traffic and impossible to cross.

There appeared to be no major hardship for survivors, since ample quantities of food are on hand and all appear to have some form of shelter without recourse to tents.

Drinking water was still in short supply. City mains are barely operating and have become dangerously contaminated. As the day wore on, more and more news was passed by word of mouth about the victims.

A number of well-known Bucharest literary figures died at a dinner party at a downtown apartment house that collapsed when the quake struck at 9:21 p.m.

Writer Is Killed
The party had been given by Veronica Forumbacu, a leading

An Anti-Strauss Party Is Formed in Bavaria

ERLANGEN, West Germany, March 1 (Reuters).—Disaffected members of the rightist Bavarian Christian Social Union have established a new political party here.

Mauritania Also Attacks Practice

Concrete evidence of the intervention of Tuaregs in the fighting. He said some moderate African governments were upset by the reported recruitment of mercenaries belonging to countries as far removed from the war as Mali and Niger. Mercenary is a bad word in black Africa.

Sahara Rebel Unit Said to Pay Tuaregs to Fight Moroccans

By Michael Goldsmith
RABAT, March 1 (AP).—The Marxist-oriented Polisario guerrilla movement has begun recruiting Tuareg mercenaries — the "blue men" of the desert — to bolster its war of independence in the former Spanish Sahara, according to official Moroccan and Mauritanian sources.

Ruling Party Is Taking Big Lead In Pakistan Vote

ISLAMABAD, Pakistan, March 1 (UPI).—The ruling party of Prime Minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto took a strong early lead and appeared headed for a landslide victory in Pakistan's first general elections to Parliament today in nearly seven years.

Concorde Decision Postponed At Request of British, French

(Continued from Page 1)
pro-Concorde stance. The parties were reaching a political consensus rarely seen.

Portrait of Soviet Dissident-Turned-Betrayer Rep

(Continued from Page 1)
West so we could pass out our press statements and so forth.

Metalworkers Go On Strike in Finland

HELSINKI, March 1 (Reuters).—About 140,000 Finnish metalworkers started a two-day strike today in what threatens to become a wave of labor stoppages after failure to reach a national wages and prices settlement.

Spain Legalizes Casinos After A 50-Year Ban

MADRID, March 1 (Reuters).—Spain today legalized gambling casinos after more than 50 years to boost tourism and the sagging economy.

French Role Asked

BEIRUT, March 1 (AP).—Former President Suleiman Franjeh urged today that France intervene in southern Lebanon to disarm Palestinian guerrillas and police the border with Israel.

Money or Freedom

If Dr. Lipavsky traded his father's freedom for becoming an informant, whether voluntarily or under threat, he was working for the KGB from the start. If for money, he could also have been a betrayer since he joined the dissidents, or maybe it occurred toward the end.

Measures Threatened

Rene Piquet, the party's head of propaganda, said that a negative decision would result in "a certain number of measures

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EARTHQUAKE SURVIVOR—Rescuers help Eleanora Lordache from Bucharest ruins where she was trapped 3 days.

U.S. Sees ILO Taking More Equal Line

Two Votes Are Cited As Signs of Change

GENEVA, March 1 (NYT).—U.S. members of the International Labor Organization's Executive Council said today that they are encouraged by signs that the agency is turning away from "politicization" that Washington said must be shunned if United States is to withdraw notice of resignation.

Commenting on two key votes of the council during a session that ended last week, Daniel Rowlin, the U.S. government's representative, said that the vote repudiated an "important step toward the return to basic principles" an agency that was founded to improve the lot of working men and women everywhere.

Mr. Rowlin was expressing a view shared by Irving Brown, the AFL-CIO, and Charles R. Smith, the American Chamber of Commerce, who also sit on governing body of the United Nations agency formed by government, workers and employers' representatives.

The executive council met Thursday night, 31-22, with 12 nations, to accede to the request of the ILO's director general, Francis Blanchard, that he be authorized to drop an investigation he had been instructed to make into the situation of workers in the Arab territories occupied by Israel.

The investigation had been called for in a resolution passed through the 120-nation ILO's annual assembly in 1974 by 47 countries and their Communist and Third World allies.

In a second vote of 34-17, 4 abstentions, the governing body approved a recommendation that the annual assembly be a day in which the council would have to make a decision on whether to proceed with an independent body of experts.

This rule change, which was ratified by the assembly, particularly designed to preclude the council from proceeding without first resorting to the procedures under the ILO constitution for hearing and investigating charges of violations of the convention on forced labor.

When the United States, named in November, 1975, it was giving the required year notice of its intention to resign from the agency, it was among its reasons the "utter regard" of the principles of the process in such resolutions those condemning Israel. On the United States withdrew its support, the notice expired November.

Washington pays 25 percent of the ILO budget.

Budget Endorsed

GENEVA, March 1 (UPI).—The governing body of the ILO endorsed a record budget today on the assumption that the United States will remain a member.

Portrait of Soviet Dissident-Turned-Betrayer Rep

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just thought he had lost his nerve and went home for a rest."

Then, on Feb. 26, he disappeared. The landlady told Mr. Shcharansky that he had been waiting impatiently for a phone call, but none came and he left, saying he would return in half an hour. Two days later, Mr. Shcharansky phoned Dr. Lipavsky's home, where his old parents, his wife and 7-year-old son live.

"His wife said there was trouble with relatives in Tashkent and he had had to leave for a week," Mr. Shcharansky said. "We were very surprised because he had appointments set up—incoming phone calls—but he was such a friendly guy, sweet, without an enemy, and his wife said he would be back Saturday."

On Friday, the story of his betrayal broke. Ivestia carried a full page with his confession and an associated story, including a picture showing a "betrayer" who was allegedly for picking up and leaving information for U.S. intelligence. He had been given the device at least 20 months ago, Ivestia said.

His confession charged Jewish activists with collecting secret information about defense institutes and enterprises to convince Western firms to stop supplying technical equipment to the Soviet Union — an obvious espionage," Dr. Lipavsky wrote. The activists insist they collected no secret information, only open data that was intended to help them leave the Soviet Union.

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"He had a car, you know," said Dr. Siepak (a VISA, which costs the equivalent of \$3,000 to hard currency, or about 12,000 rubles). "Sanyas had said he bought it with money his mother inherited from her brother, who died rich in America."

"But then we heard from friends who have friends examining doctors in that driver examination commission that his car was really bought with bribes he took to pass people, and that he had deliberately given up his specialty (neurosurgery) because there was lots more money to be made through bribes at the commission," Mr. Siepak said.

"Also," said Mr. Shcharansky,

"I frequently failed to attain moral objectives and let to sit in of tolerance or generous clandestine gambling with me real danger than those which had tried to assert."

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Today's events in the Middle East shape the future of the New Arab. He demands to know.

To him we dedicate Al Mostakbal.

Editor in Chief:

First issue: February 25, 1977

Editorial Board:

- The Arab World
- Europe, North and South America
- The Middle East
- The most famous Arab, editorials and reports.

AL MOSTAKBAL

هكذا من الضمير

News Analysis: Phone Show Prompts Debate in Washington Over Carter's Motives

By Hedrick Smith

WASHINGTON, March 7 (UPI).—It is surprising how quickly everyone has forgotten that in the moment of candid reflection after the November election, Jimmy Carter acknowledged that toward the end of the campaign Gerald Ford had damaged his reputation and skillfully created uncertainties about a second presidency.

A lot of people still feel, I'm sure, a question about what is going to happen when Jimmy Carter gets in the White House.

Carter told a group of political reporters, "They know that Ford would do that. They don't know about me. I'm still working on that."

Saturday's two-hour "Ask President Carter" phone-in was part of his deliberate, step-by-step effort to dispel the uncertainties about the Carter presidency and to give the U.S. people a sense that their chief executive is close to them. It was also a way for the President to distance himself from the "horrible enforced isolation" of the White House, to measure public sentiment without intermediaries. But the determination with which Mr. Carter has set about

enhancing his own power by such obvious gestures for public support as the phone-in, has prompted a debate in Washington over whether there has been more symbolism than substance to the early weeks of the Carter presidency. From the moment of his inauguration, the blue-eyed former Georgia governor with the wide smile has captured public attention with his ostentatious effort to make the presidency less ostentatious. Significantly, the most enduring image of that inauguration was the picture of him strolling bareheaded down Pennsylvania Avenue, hand-in-hand with his wife, Rosalynn, and with daughter Amy skipping along between them and the most lasting memory of his first fireside talk to the nation was the tan cardigan he wore.

In the process of what Press Secretary Jody Powell calls "de-mystifying the presidency," Mr. Carter has progressed from a ban on door-to-door limousines for his staff or playing "Hall to the Chief" in his own honor, to laying plans for attending a grassroots get-together in West Virginia and a town meeting in Clinton, Mass., and sending out 240,000 letters to solicit public suggestions for his energy policy.

Few people question the sincerity of Mr. Carter's efforts to

dismantle the "imperial presidency" of the Vietnam-Watergate era. And, if the polls are any indication, the humble homilies and modest atmosphere of the Carter White House are paying dividends in the hinterlands. But in Washington, perhaps more than in the country at large, some critics see all this as a shrewd political strategy, and others, more sympathetic to Mr. Carter, wonder how long the more open, common-sense presidential style will last.

When the issue of secret payments by the CIA to King Hussein of Jordan arose, they note, Mr. Carter walked away from campaign commitments to openness. His reflex, like that of presidents before him, was to defend the secrecy of covert operations, to complain about leaks and to restrict immediately the number of officials with access to sensitive information.

On a less delicate issue, practicalities forced him to retreat a step in his fight against the flood of dense, wordy government regulations. He had begun by insisting that all Cabinet officers read every regulation issued by their departments as a deterrent to an uncontrolled bureaucracy. But when this practice obviously threatened to paralyze his Cabinet he had to rescind the order.

Some aspects of the Carter presidency have invited comparison with the tinselly stunts of a political campaign. Reporters, for example, pressed a White House official to explain why the President needed a phone to talk to a few score Americans in a phone-in when he received thousands of unsolicited letters that better and more widely reflected the public mood. "But there will be millions of other people listening to him," the aide replied. "Won't you be listening too?" Another aide remarked, "There is still a strong campaign mentality in the White House."

Indeed, on the night of his televised fireside talk to the nation, several Carter aides arranged the props with the care that they had once lavished on pivotal campaign appearances. Some argued that the dignity of his office required him to wear a suit and, indeed, some viewers later wrote the White House to complain that he should have done so. Other advisers advocated the folksiness of a sweater over an open-necked shirt, thinking it would make him appear like a father of the family.

Campaign Pollster

Patrick Caddell, who as Mr. Carter's campaign pollster had been acutely sensitive to the public

mood all last year, suggested a sweater and tie. "I thought if you wear a sweater and tie, you're being informal but not gauche," he said. "Also, it's natural—it's Jimmy around here."

The Carter entourage prepared for Saturday's phone-in and the forthcoming public meetings with similarly intense devotion to the image that the President will project. Mr. Carter himself has cautioned them not to do things that look "cute" but to be sure that on his trips to Massachusetts and West Virginia, for example, he is at work on substance, learning about the concerns of the energy consumers around Boston and the worries of the people in a coal-producing state.

The White House explanation is that the phone-in, the visits to public meetings and the appeal for public suggestions on energy policy are all vital sources of political intelligence for Mr. Carter and follow the pattern he developed during his term as governor of Georgia. "His whole style of governing is tied to knowing what people are thinking," said an aide who served with him in Atlanta.

Indeed, Mr. Carter has shown a fascination with taking the public pulse. White House telephone calls are being analyzed (one finding: people are upset

about the congressional pay raise, and Mr. Caddell is still doing polls for the Carter team. The first Cabinet meeting began with a Caddell lecture on the public mood.

So integral is this attitude measuring to Mr. Carter's political approach that he may become known as a pollster populist. But equally significant, his various experiments in "going to the people" are part of a calculated strategy of gathering political support and personal power for the battles that lie ahead when he begins to push substantive programs through Congress or to press the nation for sacrifices. Some of his aides acknowledge that his early weeks have been longer on symbolism than on substance, but they defend this as both inevitable and necessary and predict that the proportions will reverse in the months to come.

"I don't think you can divorce symbolism and substance," an aide said. "They're both important. It's all part of getting the country's attention and getting public support behind him."

There was scattered grumbling but the praise was instant and lavish. It came from aides, people who talked with Mr. Carter on the phone and people who did not.

Mr. Carter heard comments and answered questions Saturday from 42 persons in 26 states on a two-hour radio talk show.

Calls to the Oval Office were selected for geographical balance from an estimated 9.5 million attempts to reach the President.

"I liked it," Mr. Carter said at the end of the two-hour session. "The questions... are the kind you never get in a press conference. It is very good for me to understand from the American people what they're interested in."

"My inclination is to do this again in the future... the two hours passed very quickly and I learned a lot from it."

Mrs. John Ritzke of Georgetown, Ky., one of the President's callers, said after the show went off the air: "It was a thrill. It was something I didn't think would ever happen. He's given the presidency to me a whole new look."

Another caller, Esther Thomas, 58, of Villanova, Pa., said her talk with the President was the realization of a dream.

"We're middle-class people with no political clout," she said. "I'm just so down-deep glad that we have a President that we can talk to."

Call From President

RIDGELAND, S.C., March 7 (AP).—Louise Baker, whose husband died shortly after talking to President Carter on the radio show, said she was surprised to get a call of condolence from the President.

Her husband, the Rev. James Baker, suffered a heart attack and died after talking to Mr. Carter. Mr. Carter called the Baker residence that night to express condolences.

"I was really shocked again but delighted," Mrs. Baker said.

She said Mr. Carter spoke at length with her and her 15-year-old son, Jerry, who was with his father when he was stricken.

"I found it most comforting. I felt really honored that the President, as busy a man as he is, would take time out to call and share his sympathy," she said.

"He spoke of his faith and the common ground that we both shared in that we were both believers in God," she said. "He is a person with much humility and my husband and I realized this and... held him in high esteem."

Carter Initiative Encouraging Rights Moves in S. America

By Joanne Omang

BUENOS AIRES, March 7 (UPI).—A flood of habeas corpus writs has poured into Argentine courts as one of the continent-wide repercussions of President Carter's initiative on human rights.

His proposed cut in military aid to Argentina and Uruguay was publicly received by the military-dominated continent with expressions of general support for the Argentine and Uruguayan position that it constituted intervention in their governments' affairs.

Privately, however, there is evidence that the move has provided some encouragement to elements seeking to modify human rights abuses. At the very least, it has succeeded in raising again at the government level an issue all but dormant here since the Organization of American States meeting in Chile nine months ago.

At that June gathering in Santiago, then-U.S. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger told Latin American leaders that the state of human rights in Chile had "impaired our relationship." State Department officials interpreted that to mean similar abuses elsewhere might impair other relationships. Although military aid to Uruguay was suspended by Congress in autumn over the objection of President Gerald Ford, that action failed to have the impact that Mr. Carter's decision has had.

Beginning last Wednesday, six days after the cut was proposed, applications for writs of habeas corpus began flowing into Argentine federal courts. These are routinely answered in the negative. Nevertheless, an unprecedented total of 71 were filed in less than 48 hours, most of them demanding to know the whereabouts of loved ones taken away by armed men in civilian clothes who claimed to be policemen or soldiers.

On Friday, a small advertisement—the first of its kind—appeared in the respected daily La Nacion, asking President Jorge Videla to free prisoners detained without charges and to produce those who have disappeared. Eight signatures were published, with the note that there were more signs and sources as the newspaper said the ad was signed by more than 150 persons.

In the past, many relatives of arrested persons have been fearful of making public statements because some were detained after doing so. The advertisement said that granting the request for information would be "an affirmation that human rights are fully in effect."

It is known that Mr. Carter's move has sharpened debate within the Argentine armed forces to the point where a planned visit by Chilean President Augusto Pinochet is expected to be reconsidered at a meeting later this month.



DIRTY WORK—Members of a rescue team emerging from a coal mine at Tower City, Pa., Sunday after they brought a miner who had been trapped for five days to safety. Four others were known dead from flooding and five still were missing.

Brazil Opposition Spurs U.S. Rights View

By Jonathan Kandell

RIO DE JANEIRO, March 7 (UPI).—Leaders of the center-left opposition party yesterday joined the rightist military government of Brazil in protesting a report by the Carter administration that criticized the human rights situation here.

Thales Ramalho, the secretary-general of the Brazilian Democratic Movement, the only legal opposition, announced that he would seek an audience with President Ernesto Geisel to offer the support of his center-left party "in this moment when the sovereignty of the country is at stake."

"We carry out opposition to the government, not to the nation," explained Mr. Ramalho, whose party has protested violations of human rights here in the past.

On Saturday, the Brazilian Foreign Ministry rejected future military aid from the United States—including an expected \$50 million for 1978—because it alleged that a Carter administration report on the internal situation in Brazil contained "unacceptable and tendentious commentaries and judgments."

Executive Report

The report, prepared in accordance with U.S. legislation requiring the executive to inform Congress on the human rights situation in countries that will receive military aid, has not been made public.

The U.S. Embassy responded by saying there had been no interference in Brazilian domestic affairs and that "concern for human rights transcends national boundaries."

Alencar Furtado, another opposition legislator, said: "The opposition party in Brazil defends the people's right to self-determination, human rights and the dignity of nations. The opposition does not accept North American interference in the internal affairs of Brazil."

The opposition party has been in the forefront of the political battle for the restoration of human rights and civilian constitutional government. Two years ago in Congress, the party unsuccessfully tried to investigate charges of torture and the deaths and disappearances of political prisoners. The political rights of many members have been suspended in recent years.

But the Carter administration stand on rights has thrown opposition politicians as well as other moderates and leftists into a quandary. Among some leftists, anti-U.S. feelings run so deep that any gesture from Washington is greeted with cynicism.

The opposition party, seeking to establish its image as moderate and nationalist, is worried that the incident could lead to a backlash by military hardliners who suspect all opponents of the government of being anti-patriotic leftists.

Although the Brazilian regime is still accused of rights violations, such accusations have declined sharply during the Geisel administration of the last two years. Opposition leaders have refrained from attacking the government's arbitrary acts and have instead applauded its moves toward liberalization.

Uster March in France

NIMES, France, March 7 (Reuters).—About 100 French Roman Catholics and Protestants staged a four-kilometer march yesterday near this southern city in solidarity with the women's peace movement in Northern Ireland.

Rabies Threat To Tanzania

DAR ES SALAAM, March 7 (UPI).—Rabies, which first broke out in the south of the country, now has spread to the capital and threatens all of mainland Tanzania, the government newspaper, the Daily News, said today.

[At least 50 persons have died in the outbreak of rabies, a senior Health Ministry official said today, Reuters reported.]

The article said that the government was distributing vaccines to inoculate animals, and bullets to be used in a campaign to shoot stray dogs. Pamphlets to educate the public about rabies have also been printed and are being distributed, the Daily News said.

Warsaw Releases

WARSAW, March 7 (Reuters).—Polish police today released four Warsaw intellectuals after 40 hours of detention, a member of the Workers Defense Committee said. They reportedly were not interrogated while they were held.

Jacek Kuron, a member of the WDC, set up to aid workers arrested or dismissed from their jobs by the authorities for taking part in last year's food riots, said the four had been summoned to appear tomorrow at a Warsaw prosecutor's office. No specific charges have been made against them.

British Experts Urge A-Reactor

LONDON, March 7 (Reuters).—Britain should build a commercial fast-breeder nuclear reactor immediately, a report by the Royal Society said.

The society, Britain's equivalent of a national scientific academy, said the country needed nuclear energy. Because it lacks uranium for thermal reactors, Britain's long-term policy should be based on fast-breeder, which manufacture their own plutonium fuel.

The government had intended to decide in October whether to build a commercial fast-breeder, but a royal commission on environmental pollution advised that a decision be postponed until there had been extensive public debate. The commission expressed concern over possible environmental and political problems.

Carter Reports Hopeful Response In Arms-Cut Plea

WASHINGTON, March 7 (UPI).—President Carter's appeal for a reduction in the international arms trade has met with favorable responses from the leaders of several foreign governments, including the Soviet Union, he said last weekend.

"We have not reached any tangible agreement and I can't say we don't want to claim that we have," he told a group of editors from around the country. "But there is a general concern around the world that the arms sales are excessive."

Mr. Carter has often spoken of his desire to pare the amount of arms manufactured in the United States and sold abroad. But his remarks at the White House suggested that he has begun to include concern in his diplomatic conversations and those of his emissaries.

He said, for instance, that Secretary of State Cyrus Vance found Middle Eastern leaders to be unanimous in the view that "we are spending too much of our money on weapons." He also told the editors that he has been "in touch with Soviet, British, French and West German officials on the subject of arms and that they have responded favorably so far."

Government sources estimate that U.S. arms sales have reached an annual level of \$12 billion.

Weighty Spice Hospitalizes 70

BELGRADE, March 7 (UPI).—Police helped doctors today to establish that an "unknown epidemic" that hospitalized 70 Yugoslavs with severe stomach pains was caused by lead powder that the patients had consumed with food.

A woman had mixed lead powder with dried red pepper before taking her product to the market in the northern Yugoslav town of Ostjek, Belgrade radio said.

The woman said that she wanted to make the red pepper heavier since it was sold by weight.

Lasers Achieve Advance Toward Miniature Sun

LOS ALAMOS, N.M., March 7 (UPI).—The Los Alamos Scientific Laboratory said it has achieved a key step in using lasers to create a miniature sun, a process with potential military use and more distant application as a source of clean energy.

A spokesman said that the laboratory had imploded fuel pellets with a blast of light from a carbon dioxide laser, producing low levels of neutron radiation.

That implosion produced a brief flare of nuclear fusion, the process that makes the sun burn and gives hydrogen bombs their power. Expanding the achievement could result in a laser nuclear fusion reactor.

"These results indicate important progress toward the goals of laser fusion of long-term energy production and near-term military applications," said an Energy Research and Development Administration spokesman in Washington.

Development of fusion reactions triggered by a carbon dioxide laser may "top 10 or even 20 years from the generally accepted time required for development of a fusion reactor," said Dr. Gene McCall, a Los Alamos researcher.

Officials cautioned that many more years of research will be needed since a neutron output a billion times higher than what has been achieved so far will be necessary for useful energy production.

N.Y.C. Crime Rate

NEW YORK, March 7 (Reuters).—In New York City, 658,147 serious crimes were committed last year—an average of 75 every hour.

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INTER-CONTINENTAL HOTELS

Catch Limit Is Raised

Canada to Defy Outcry, Open Annual Hunt for Seal Pups

By Michael Lavoie

OTTAWA, March 7 (UPI)—Margaret Trudeau, wife of the Canadian Prime Minister, showed up in Washington last week wearing a big puffy hat made from the hide of a silver fox and a fox-trimmed coat. On the way home, she told a reporter she likes wearing animal skins because they look nice and that it is good for Canada's fur industry.

"But I would never wear a baby seal," Mrs. Trudeau added, sending her lot with conservationists in the emotional and highly publicized annual hunt for the slaughter of newborn harp seals off Canada's east coast.

The six-week seal hunt is scheduled to begin Saturday and is expected to be a bitter and bloody battle as opponents to North American and European try to shame the Canadian government, with bad publicity and big money, into calling the whole thing off.

West Leads East Bloc in Ship Tonnage

By David Binder

WASHINGTON, March 7 (UPI)—The United States and its allies have considerably more warship tonnage than the Soviet bloc naval forces, according to Pentagon statistics released yesterday.

The statistics, contained in a previously classified National Security Council study, were made public by Rep. Les Aspin, D-Wis. They show that while the Soviet Union and its allies have roughly the same number of warships as the Western allies, the Western fleets total 8.1 million tons, compared with 2.8 million tons.

The figures show that the Soviet bloc has 1,882 naval vessels, while the Western countries have 1,825. However, the great bulk of Soviet-bloc ships—45 per cent—are patrol vessels displacing 1,000 tons or less. Only 20 per cent of the Western ships are in this category.

Same Number of Subs
In another comparison, the United States and its allies possess 500 major surface combat vessels (in excess of 1,000 tons displacement) while the Soviet bloc has under 250 such ships. Rep. Aspin said that the United States, together with its allies, maintains roughly the same number of submarines in both diesel and nuclear-propulsion categories as the Soviet bloc, "even though this is generally thought to be an area dominated by the U.S.S.R."

He said the statistical comparison, in his view, made it "grossly misleading" to claim that the Soviet Union had achieved naval superiority. "Contributions from our allies clearly tip the balance in our favor," he added.

The navies allied with the United States are those of the 14 other members of NATO, as well as those of Japan, Australia, Taiwan, New Zealand and South Korea. The Soviet-bloc naval forces include the ships of East Germany, Poland, Bulgaria, Romania, North Korea and Vietnam.

Queen's Naming Of New Zealand Aide Begins Row

WELLINGTON, New Zealand, March 7 (UPI)—Queen Elizabeth appointed a former prime minister, Sir Keith Holyoake, as the next governor-general of New Zealand in an unprecedented move today that sparked outcries by the opposition.

The Queen, who was on a visit to New Zealand, said in a statement before leaving for Australia that Sir Keith would succeed Governor-General Sir Denis Blundell when he retires Sept. 27. The governor-general is the Queen's representative in Commonwealth nations.

Constitutional authorities here said that there was no precedent in the country for the appointment of a politician to the position.

Opposition leader Bill Rowling said that he was concerned about the future of the position if it were to become a political appointment subject to the whim of the government.

A Christchurch City magistrate, Harold Evans, criticized the appointment because it was "so obviously partisan and self-serving, both in appearance and reality, as to be incredible as a responsible act of state."

Drought Forces Haiti To Order Blackouts

PORT-AU-PRINCE, Haiti, March 7 (AP)—The Haitian government, facing an energy crisis because of drought, has initiated almost daily blackouts in Port-au-Prince for periods as long as seven hours.

The government may ask the United States for help if the critical situation in the capital city continues.

But the Canadian government says that it will not give in and has even increased the quota for this year's hunt by one-third to 170,000 seal pelts.

Forbidding Area
The hunt takes place every spring on ice floes in the Gulf of Saint Lawrence and on a forbidding area of drifting ice off the Labrador coast called "the front." The harp seals come swarming into these areas to bear their young before returning to sub-Arctic waters.

Hunters from Norwegian sealing vessels and unemployed fishermen from Newfoundland villages and the Magdalen Islands in the Gulf of Saint Lawrence venture onto the ice with two-foot hardwood clubs and skimming knives. They kill the newborn pups with a single blow to the forehead that crushes the paper-thin skull.

The pelts go to Canadian and European fur industries. Some adventurous Newfoundlanders and natives, taking seal hunters take the meat home for food. They consider seal flippers as something of a delicacy. Canners buy some seal meat and turn it into dog and cat food. Seal fat is sold for such diverse products as candy bars and perfume.

Seal-killing is a relatively modest \$3.5-million industry in Canada but much of the money goes to financially hard-pressed fishermen who can earn about \$2,000 each during the spring hunt, a time of high unemployment.

Graphic Denunciation
The seal hunt is denounced every year in graphic, emotional terms by animal lovers who call it barbarous and wasteful. They tell grisly stories of baby seals being skinned alive while bleating. Young fishermen try to protect their young. The fishermen who kill the creatures and fisheries authorities call this "nonsense."

This year at least four groups are mounting publicity campaigns and direct intervention to—as one group put it—"sabotage" the hunt. Swiss conservationist Franz Weber wants to save the lives of the 170,000 seal pups by paying fishermen not to kill them and by establishing an artificial fur industry in Newfoundland. Mr. Weber, 49, a former journalist, says that he has set up a foundation to turn international public opinion against the slaughter. He says that he will charter a ship later this month to carry several hundred reporters to witness the hunt.

In London, other protests are planned by the Greenpeace Foundation, the International Fund for Animal Welfare and Friends of the Earth. These groups are mobilizing public opinion among Britons.

The Animal Welfare group plans to send 50 protesters onto the ice in five helicopters to disrupt the hunt. The Greenpeace Foundation, usually occupied with protests against atmospheric nuclear weapons testing by the French and the Chinese, will send a further 20 protesters.

International Blackmail
In Ottawa, the protests have had little effect on government fisheries authorities. Fisheries Minister Romeo LeBlanc emerged from a private meeting with Mr. Weber saying that Canada "won't give in to international blackmail." Mr. Weber's wife, Judy, meanwhile, was busy selling \$20 seal pup dolls, the profits to be used to set up the proposed synthetic fur industry.

"If Weber wants to buy the fishermen's efforts he'll have to take it up with them," Mr. LeBlanc said.

Mr. Weber was in Newfoundland and Quebec last week where the fishermen rejected his proposals.

Richard Cashin, president of the Newfoundland Fishermen, Food and Allied Workers' Union, said that he had no patience with "so-called humanitarians who want to give the seal a soap."

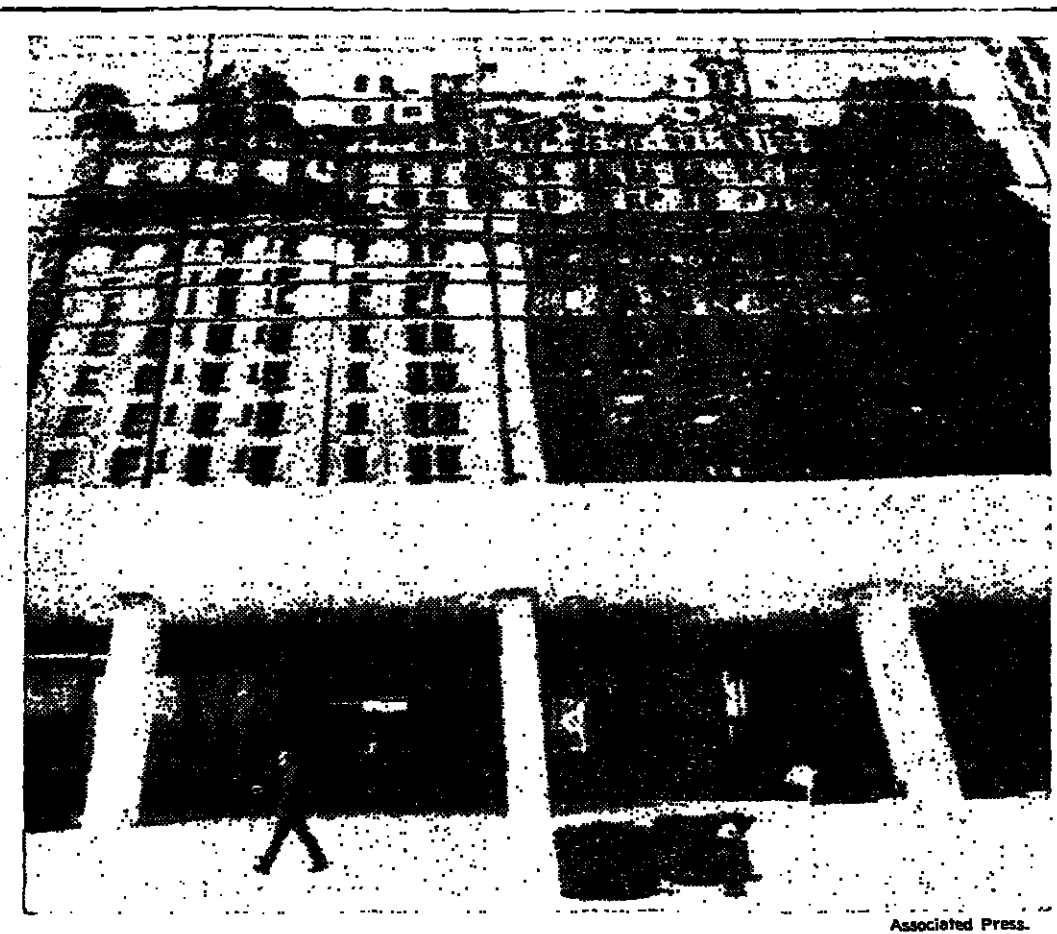
"We're going to fight for our way of life and we're going to tell the rest of the world to stuff it," Mr. Cashin said.

Last year, protesters ventured onto the ice with cans of spray paint and succeeded in saving a few seals by spraying them and rendering their pelts valueless. But they complained of government interference in their efforts to thwart the hunt. Authorities refused to allow some helicopter pilots to carry protesters to the ice and Newfoundland suppliers would not sell provisions to them.

Quota System
Conservationists say that the hunt will eventually destroy the harp seal herds and that this year's quota will allow hunters to take up to 90 per cent of newborn seal pups. The Canadian government views the seals, although they are warm-blooded mammals, as another fish stock to be harvested under a quota system set up by international agreement with Norway, the other major seal-hunting country.

Mr. LeBlanc's officials say that the total harp seal population is now about 1.3 million, compared with more than 3 million two decades ago. An annual slaughter of up to 250,000 pups will still enable the total population to increase and stabilize at its former size.

They say that the killing is no more cruel than the slaying of cattle in slaughterhouses, but appears so because it is done in the open.



STUDY IN STYLES—The glass wall of a building in New York reflects a special image of the Plaza Hotel, gleaming in the sunlight on the other side of 58th Street.

Special-Interest Aid Higher on Key Panels

Power in Congress Draws Campaign Funds

By Warren Weaver Jr.

WASHINGTON, March 7 (UPI)—Members of the Senate Finance and House Ways and Means Committees, among the most powerful in Congress, received more than \$2 million in campaign contributions from special-interest groups representing business, labor and professional associations the last time they sought re-election.

On the average, political action committees interested in cultivating legislative influence gave nearly \$42,000 each to the 49 men and women who had served on the key financial committees and were trying to retain their seats.

This was about 65 per cent more than these special-interest groups gave to the average Senate and House candidate in last year's general election, which came to roughly \$25,000 for the nearly 900 Democrats and Republicans who ran for Congress.

The Finance and Ways and Means Committees are critically important to corporate, labor and professional interests because they handle all legislation involving taxes, social security, medical assistance to the aged and needy, and welfare.

Reports filed with the Federal Election Commission show that business, corporate and professional committees provided 63 per cent of the \$3,055,000 invested by special interests in the campaigns of members of the two fiscal committees, while labor committees contributed the remaining 38 per cent.

Corporate Expansion
Records of last year's election provide the fullest picture ever available of campaign activity by business and labor groups. Although union committees have been active for a number of years, full reporting has been required only since 1972. Corporate political activity, which was formally ratified by the election commission in 1975, expanded extensively last year.

Altogether, special-interest contributions financed about \$1 of every \$5 spent on re-election campaigns by members of the two committees.

Three Democratic senators on the Finance Committee were able to pay for more than 30 per cent of their political expenses last year with special-interest donations. They were Herman Talmadge, of Georgia, who accepted \$57,700; Mike Gravel,

Alaska, \$179,000; and Vance Hartke, Indiana, \$203,000.

This enabled Sen. Talmadge to meet 83 per cent of his campaign costs. Sen. Gravel, 38 per cent, and Sen. Hartke, who was defeated in his re-election bid, 31 per cent.

Under the campaign law, corporations and labor unions may establish political action committees and pay their operating expenses. The committees solicit voluntary contributions from stockholders and executives, in the case of corporations, or

from union members and divide the resulting political funds among candidates either demonstrably or potentially favorable to the interests of management or labor.

Income and Outgo
Eleven of the 32 Ways and Means members who ran last year collected more than 40 per cent of the money they spent on their campaigns from labor or business committees. Among them, Rep. Omar Burrellson of Texas and Rep. Joe Waggoner Jr. of Louisiana, both Democrats, accepted more in special-interest contributions than their total campaign expenses.

An analysis by The New York Times of campaign reports of all the Finance and Ways and Means members who sought re-election showed that Senate candidates spent an average of about \$450,000 on their campaigns while House candidates averaged \$78,000. In both groups candidates raised nearly \$25,000 more than they spent.

In most cases, members of both committees had little difficulty winning re-election. Of the 17 senators, only two lost. Of the 32 Ways and Means members, three lost.

Reflecting party control of both houses of Congress, special-interest groups gave \$1.47 million to Democratic Finance and Ways and Means members but only \$588,000 to their Republican counterparts.

Labor committees gave \$754,000 to Democrats on the two committees, compared with \$18,000 given to Republicans. Business and professional groups divided their contributions more evenly—\$715,000 to the Democrats and \$568,000 to the Republicans.

Of the \$18,000 in labor committee contributions to Republicans, \$14,500 went to Sen. Bob Packwood of Oregon in his 1974 campaign, including \$10,000 from the Marine Engineers' Benevolent Association. One of the few labor organizations that consistently made modest contributions to Republican candidates was the Air Line Pilots Association.

Theora Hamblett Dies, Painter Of U.S. South

OXFORD, Miss., March 7 (UPI)—Artist Theora Hamblett, 82, whose paintings are in the collections of former Vice-President Nelson Rockefeller, British actor Sir Alec Guinness and the Museum of Modern Art in New York, died yesterday.

Miss Hamblett died at the Victorian home she bought in 1939 after moving from a rural Lafayette County community where she once taught school.

She did not receive any formal art training until 1950 when she enrolled in a night art class at the University of Mississippi. She said she took up her paintbrush "in earnest" at the age of 55 and made her first sale in 1954 to a graduate student.

Miss Hamblett was the author of two books, "Theora Hamblett's Paintings" and "Dreams and Visions."

Schwerin von Krosigk
STUTTGART, March 7 (UPI)—Lutz Count Schwerin von Krosigk, 88, Hitler's finance minister, died Friday, the Seewald Publishing Co. said today.

Seewald recently published the Prussian nobleman's memoirs.

The international tribunal in Nuremberg sentenced him to 10 years in prison in 1949. But he was released two years later.

Carlo Battisti

FLORENCE, March 7 (UPI)—Florence Battisti, 94, who played a lonely old man in the Vittorio De Sica film "Umberto D," died yesterday. He taught linguistics at Florence University and was the author of a five-volume Italian etymological dictionary.

Geer van Velde
PARIS, March 7 (Reuters)—Dutch abstract painter Geer van Velde, 78, who made his career in France, has died here, his family announced today.

Ko Jun Taek

TOKYO, March 7 (AP)—Ko Jun Taek, 61, vice-president of the Presidium of North Korea's Second Supreme People's Assembly, died yesterday, the Korean news agency said today.

U.K. Woman Dies In Pyramid Fall

CAIRO, March 7 (AP)—A 26-year-old British woman fell to her death from the Great Pyramid at Giza, officials said today.

They said Christine Daw of Dundee, Scotland, fell 200 feet early yesterday while descending the 479-foot Pyramid of Cheops in the dark.

Miss Daw, a former teacher at the International Language Institute in Cairo, was accompanied by two men who reported the accident to police. Nassef Hassan, director of antiquities at the site, said notices are posted forbidding tourists to climb the pyramids but the warnings are occasionally ignored.

40 Stations Proposed

Swiss Study Solar Energy Project for Alps

BERN, March 7 (AP)—A proposal for creating solar energy stations high in the Alps to reduce Switzerland's dependence on oil is under study by the government.

The plan envisages 40 such stations, essentially mirror fields on mountain slopes, and the authors said they could generate enough electric power to cover 10 per cent of the energy that Switzerland would need by the end of the century.

The plan is being examined by a special government commission formed to work out a national energy policy. The policy will take account of all present and future sources, including oil, thermal, nuclear, solar, geothermal and even wind energy.

Although the commission is not expected to report before the end of this year, it made public the solar energy project in advance to stimulate interest and an open debate in the industry and the general public, officials said.

Cooperation Agreement
Shortly after the project was published, the government announced that it had signed a cooperation agreement with the Paris-based International Energy Agency for research and development of solar energy.

The international research institute Battelle, commissioned by the government to prepare the Swiss solar energy project, said that detailed calculations and blueprints must await the conclusion of experiments in the United States.

As it stands, the project provides that a station would have mirrors, 7 by 7 meters in area, mounted on supports up to 9 meters high to prevent damage from snow in winter and sturdy enough to withstand winds up to 150 kilometers an hour.

The mirrors would direct the sun's rays onto a boiler mounted on a 20-meter-high column. In operational (sunshine) periods, the area in the vicinity of the boiler would become so hot that a bird flying into it would be carbonized immediately.

Electric Power Generator
Steam created in the boiler would be conducted into a turbine driving an electric power generator. To obtain the desired temperature, the total surface of mirrors must be a thousand times that of the boiler.

To generate a maximum electric power of about 100 megawatts in ideal light conditions at midday, the total mirror surface would have to be 500,000 square meters. Assuming a total sun-

shine time of 1,780 hours a year, such a station's annual yield would be about 148 million kilowatt-hours.

The project planners suggested that designing and building one such station would require at least a decade and would cost an estimated total of 250 million to 300 million Swiss francs (\$102

million to \$123 million, at present rates).

On that basis, they said, the cost of a kilowatt-hour of solar energy would be about 17 to 20 Swiss centimes, within the range of the cost of energy generated from hydroelectric and thermal stations.

Since the Swiss lowlands are frequently covered by fog up to an altitude of 900 meters, Alps offer the best conditions for the placement of the mirrors. They would be frost resistant and 20 per cent of the solar energy would be lost in heating the mirrors.

The 40 proposed stations together would provide a yield of 6.4 billion kilowatt-hours a year—about 23 per cent of that generated by Switzerland's hydroelectric power stations.

Total energy consumption in 1975 was 23 billion kilowatt-hours. It will be about twice as high by the end of the century.

About 41 per cent of the annual solar power output would be available during the period October-March, when the sun is weaker, with December the least production month and July the highest.

Workers Occupy Auto 'Museum'

MULHOUSE, France, March 7 (AP)—About 200 workers today occupied one of the world's most extraordinary museums, a virtually secret collection of 580 antique automobiles, demanding that it be sold to refloat a troubled textile group.

Two brothers, Hans and Fritz Schlumpf, employed a large security staff until recently to insure that no unauthorized persons, meaning virtually everybody, entered the museum buildings in their factory complex here.

They started more than 15 years ago buying trainloads of old cars, largely Bugattis, which were restored by their workers.

Last year, the brothers retired to Switzerland, leaving the financial affairs of three of their four textile plants in serious difficulty. Local groups have been asking that the museum be bought by public authorities, to be opened as a tourist attraction with the money going into saving jobs at the plants.

Dove Shooting Canceled
RIO DE JANEIRO, March 7 (AP)—An international dove shooting championship has been ordered canceled by the Brazilian government due to strong protests by wildlife protection groups. The head of the National Sports Council said today.

Leyland Workers Ignore Pleas By Leaders to Return to Work

LONDON, March 7 (Reuters)—Three thousand workers ignored pleas by trade union leaders today and continued a strike which threatened the state-owned Leyland Motor Co.

The unofficial two-week-old toolmakers' strike has caused 36,000 other Leyland workers to be laid off and several companies making parts of the giant complex announced today that they were affected.

A car bumper factory in Birmingham said that workers will go on a three-day week in a few days; an electric parts company said that it was operating a shorter shift for 1,000 employees, and a firm making general equipment said that major layoffs were likely soon.

The workers are seeking separate bargaining machinery so that they can boost their pay further ahead of that of unskilled workers.

Secretary of Industry Eric Varley has warned that if production does not return to normal by the end of the month, the government will hold back further investment in Leyland, which was taken over by the government's National Enterprise Board two years ago when it ran into financial trouble. The NEB promised \$1 billion (\$170 billion) in installments if industrial relations improved.

LANVIN
15, rue du Faubourg-Saint-Honoré
75008 Paris - 265 14 40

Les secrets d'un costume

DEPUIS le début du siècle la mode masculine n'a guère changé. Le complet veston de nos grands-pères a parfois perdu son gilet et, heureusement, sa raideur. Mais il est toujours là, et bien là. Alors, plutôt que de déplorer cette pérennité, voire y déceler un manque d'imagination, il se tire la logique : le costume reste le plus souvent, la seule façon élégante de s'habiller.

Encore faut-il s'entendre sur ce que doit être ce costume. Nous avons eu le temps, chez Lanvin, de nous en faire une idée assez juste. Cela commence par un tissu, bien sûr. Peigné, flanelle, cachemire, laine et mohair — tout dépend de l'usage auquel vous destinez ce costume.

Sous nos latitudes, pour un costume de ville, il vaut mieux éviter les étoffes trop légères que réclame un préjugé venu d'Outre-Atlantique. Un tissu de six ou sept onces n'est pas vraiment plus confortable qu'un joli peigné anglais de douze onces, et il ne saurait en avoir ni l'aspect, ni surtout la tenue. N'oublions pas pour autant les costumes d'été : si légers soient-ils, ils n'ont pas de secrets pour nous.

A un centimètre près
Puis vient la coupe, qui détermine le tombé du costume jusque dans ses moindres détails. Ceux qui se voient et, plus importants encore, ceux qui ne se voient pas. L'homme le mieux bâti du monde présente à l'œil du coupeur une infinité de défauts et d'asymétries : une épaule plus forte que l'autre, une hanche plus effacée... L'art du coupeur consiste à prendre en compte ces détails, non pour les dissimuler — ce serait absurde — mais pour en garder le naturel.

Équilibre délicat s'il en est, puisqu'un seul petit centimètre peut tout compromettre. Bien entendu, ce souci de l'harmonie se retrouve dans les détails qui se voient. La largeur d'un revers ou celle d'un pantalon, le choix d'une fente centrale ou de fentes latérales. Le nombre de boutons de la manche ne doivent rien à l'arbitraire même s'il est permis d'y introduire quelque fantaisie.

Une fois taillé à vos mesures, ajusté autant de fois que nécessaire, le costume sera cousu entièrement à la main. Non par excès de raffinement ou de traditionalisme, mais simplement parce que la machine ne "sent" pas le tissu, parce que la couture mécanique n'accompagne pas l'étoffe. Quant aux finitions... s'il faut une centaine d'heures

pour faire un costume, c'est aussi qu'une boutonnière mal brodée, un bouton mal cousu, une doublure mal rabattue, peuvent nuire fâcheusement à l'aspect d'un gilet ou au confort d'une emmanchure.

Un style pour chacun
Mais, au-delà de ses qualités évidentes, un costume n'existe qu'en fonction de celui qui le porte. Il n'est totalement réussi que s'il parvient à se faire oublier. C'est pourquoi, au risque de choquer ceux qui ne nous connaissent pas encore, il nous faut hasarder un avis. Il n'y a pas de "style Lanvin", comme il peut y avoir un style Savile Row. Il y a un style pour chacun, élaboré selon ses goûts et ses besoins. Même s'il faut, pour cela, tourner un peu le dos à la mode ou au contraire l'inventer.



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The Bolshoi Troupe's Present Image of Itself

Ekaterina Maximova (Phrygia) and Vladimir Vasiliev (Spartacus) at the Bolshoi ballet's beginning of a seven-week season in Paris



"Pelisses et Méliandre," staged by Jorge Lavelli and with sets and costumes by Max Bignens, will have its premiere at the Paris Opéra on March 18. Lorin Maazel will conduct, and the cast is headed by Frederica von Stade and Richard Stilwell in the title parts, with Gabriel Bacquier as Golaud, Roger Soyer as Arkel and Jocelyne Taillon as Genevieve. Later performances are scheduled for March 22, 26, 29, April 1, 4, 8 and 11.

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Stenmark Ski Rank: World Cup Leader

THE SHINN
From Wire Dispatches
ALLISTON, Idaho, March 7. — Stenmark probably returning to the army as top champion.

via, Brazil Ground

March 7 (UPI). — Made the biggest gain in the World Cup tour with an impressive victory in Brazil.

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March 7 (UPI). — Made the biggest gain in the World Cup tour with an impressive victory in Brazil.

WHA Results

March 7 (UPI). — Made the biggest gain in the World Cup tour with an impressive victory in Brazil.



ON EQUAL TERMS—Sabres' Danny Gare, right, and Kings' Dave Schultz each have official to keep them from hitting each other and to give each team major penalty.

Sabres NHL Nemesis for Canadiens

BUFFALO, N.Y., March 7 (UPI). — Buffalo Sabres defenseman Jocelyn Guevremont will be able to keep his head up when he goes to bat this summer against the Montreal Canadiens.

against them more than anyone else," added Guevremont, whose club snapped Montreal's 31-game unbeaten streak, and also ended the series between the clubs at 2-1.

"I was raised in Montreal so obviously I was a Canadian fan. I guess it's in my blood," said Guevremont. "Wouldn't it be some series, us against them?"

Koch Latest to Join Golf List Of Triumphant Newcomers

ORLANDO, Fla., March 7 (AP). — Front-running Gary Koch, 24, another of the new young stars on the pro golf tour, played just as well as he had to, composed a 2-under-par 70 and won the Florida Citrus Open yesterday.

where he once won the National Peewee championship. Koch, trailed by a huge gallery of local friends, started the occasionally windy day with a two-stroke lead and held the top spot all the way despite challenges by fidgety Joe Imman and South African Dale Hayes, who faced a problem of selecting between two putters on each green.

He eventually nailed down the \$40,000 first prize with a scrambling par on the 14th, a 10-foot birdie putt on the 15th and a routine par on the very tough 16th.

Koch acquired his second tour title—the first was the Tallahassee Open in his rookie year, 1976—with a 72-hole total of 274, 14 under par on the Rio Pinar Country Club course, the hot, humid and heavily wooded layout

Hayes and Imman tied for second at 278. Each had a 68, Imman with an erratic effort that included seven birdies and three bogeys.

Steve Melnyk was next with 68-277, followed by second-round leader Bob Zender, Graham Marsh of Australia and Victor Regalado of Mexico at 278. Zender and Marsh, a veteran internationalist, had a rookie on the American circuit, had 71 while Regalado's 7-under-par 65 ranked as the day's best round.

None of the game's established stars ever really got in the title chase. Masters champ Ray Floyd managed a closing 69 for 280. Defending titleholder Hale Irwin was 74-286. Arnold Palmer struggled to a 75 and 287. And Lee Trevino, in only his second start since major back surgery last year, shot 76 for 295.

LEADING SCORES
\$40,000 70-68-65-70-274
Dale Hayes
\$18,500 68-68-71-68-276
Joe Imman
\$9,000 72-68-68-67-277
Steve Melnyk
\$7,250 70-68-68-71-278
Graham Marsh
\$7,250 68-67-71-71-278
Bob Zender
\$7,250 67-70-70-68-278
Vic Regalado
\$5,000 64-71-68-73-279
Bill Rogers
\$4,250 71-68-68-73-280
Mike Reid

NHL Standings
CAMPBELL CONFERENCE
Patrick Division
Philadelphia 41 28 6 63 102 221
N.Y. Islanders 40 28 6 63 102 221
Atlanta 37 28 6 63 102 221
N.Y. Rangers 34 28 6 63 102 221

Cordiality has been rampant here for days. When King arrived, the mayor of Marion gave him the key to the city. "Mr. Mayor," Don said, "when I was here before, nobody gave me a key to anything."

Members of the press were tricked courteously on arrival and given a mimeographed sheet of do's and don'ts.

LEADING SCORES
\$40,000 70-68-65-70-274
Dale Hayes
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Joe Imman
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\$7,250 67-70-70-68-278
Vic Regalado
\$5,000 64-71-68-73-279
Bill Rogers
\$4,250 71-68-68-73-280
Mike Reid

"Keep track of your valuable equipment," came ahead of "Do leave all weapons (knives) and medication outside the main stockade."

Inside they met an old friend, Peter Rademacher, the only man who ever fought for the heavyweight championship of the world as an amateur. That was 20 years ago and Floyd Patterson dropped him seven times. Rademacher, now an Akron businessman, refereed the Isaac-Ward bout, won on decision by Ward.

Some of the fights were good, some funny. Mike Dokes, who lost flashily to Cuba's Teodoro Stephenson when Dokes was a flashy amateur, was in with an oval personage named Charley Jordan. Charley is known as "Big Tuna" but he is built more like an angry blowfish.

Ignoring his billowing belly, Dokes aimed for his bobbing head and opened a cut near an eye. The doctor seized the opportunity to stop it but not before Vic Geigel of the New York Post had spoken: "This fight belongs here."

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"During an armed robbery," Obie said.

The warden and the graduate walked together down the quarter-mile corridor to the gym. "Don didn't serve time," Perini has said. "Time served him."

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introduced the prison in Father Fred Purey, and city officers: Pete Perini, superintendent, who was booed; his own daughter, Debbie and Carl, who politely received; Joe Louis, warden, who was booed; Walter on head of the parole board Don reminded them: the dude that sprung

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Tigers' Fidyrych Still Is Flying High

By Joseph Dunro

LAKELAND, Fla., March 7 (UPI). — Have no fear, you troubled baseball fans. The Bird is back, and he is talking to the ball again.

'I'm still the same person. I haven't changed.'

Not only is Mark Fidyrych back, but he is the hottest box-office draw in the spring training belt, as he was last summer wherever the Detroit Tigers played. He is a year older now at 32, he got a haircut recently by order of the front office, he resembles Harpo Marx again more than Shirley Temple, he is being mobbed before and after the workouts.

And he is \$100,000 richer than he was a year ago before he burst onto the national scene as a jobless rookie pitcher with curly blond hair, open sandals, lathered denim shorts and a hyperactive style that enraptured the public—running to the mound, smoothing the dirt on hands and knees, talking to the ball between pitches and shaking hands with the infield after each inning.

"I'm still the same person, I haven't changed," the Bird said the other day, which is probably the best news baseball has had in years. To the outside world, I may be a celebrity. But to me, I'm just Mark Fidyrych. The only difference this spring is that I get to live in the Holiday Inn instead of in the minor-league dormitory.

He has graduated to the hotel, all right, but his star has risen in many more dramatic ways than that. Since winning his job last spring, he won 19 games for the Tigers, he led both major leagues with a 2.34 earned-run average, he led the American League with 24 complete games in 29 starts, he had a perfect fielding average on the mound, he was voted Rookie of the Year and he was acclaimed the most refreshing personality in decades in a business beset by the legal blues.

Money Counts
In the counting house, where it counts, Fidyrych also revolutionized things. In his 29 starts he pitched before nearly a million customers; home at Tiger Stadium, the crowds averaged 33,649 whenever he pitched. This year, ticket sales for Tigers' games have already surpassed 20 million.

As a reward for all this, the nature-boy, from Northboro, Mass., has soared into the upper brackets without benefit of an agent. In 1975, he worked in obscurity for three Tiger farm teams at Lakeland, at Montgomery, Ala., and at Evansville, Ind. In 1976 spring training, he pitched his way into the "big team" at the minimum pay of \$18,500. Winning the summer when the traveling players and owners finally reached a new "basic agreement," he and the minimum pay rose to \$19,500. Then he got the customary "progressive bonus" of \$7,500 to cover the minor-league levels he had skipped.

So, by September, he was earning \$26,500 while free agents were peddling themselves for millions. Then the owner of the

team, John Fetzer, and the general manager, Jim Campbell, gave him a bonus of \$25,000. Finally, just before the season closed, Mark and his father were called into the office to examine a three-year contract that called for \$50,000 the first season, \$75,000 the second and more than \$100,000 the third. "That's fine," said his father, an assistant principal of a public school in Worcester. "That's fine," echoed the Bird.

Rusty Staub, the outfielder, whose salary of \$105,000 tops the Tigers, considered the impact of the Bird and said: "He was a bad guy, people on the club might resent his tricks. But he's public."

During the season, his "guardian angel" on the team was Mickey Stanley, who was 34 years old and a 13-year man with the Tigers. He also was protected by a trio of old stars: Staub, Bill Freehan and John Hiller. But he kept pitching, winning and drawing crowds, and he remained resolutely the Bird. Why does Fidyrych jump around so enthusiastically on the mound?

"He is essentially a hyperactive person," said a Tigers official. "He is full of energy, and his attention span is low. While he pitches, he runs all over the place; but between innings he sits silently on the bench looking straight ahead. On other days, he burns off the energy in the dugout, leaping and shouting, all during the game. Those days, Ralph Houk makes him sit away from the far end of the bench."

On all days, though, he helped the Tigers forget the seven hospital injury cases that crippled the team last year, and he now figures to help baseball in general forget its wounds, too. "Sophomore jinx?" the Bird asked, facing the second-year cliché. "There ain't no pressure on me. What's going to happen is going to happen."

Mark Fidyrych
... on the loose.

U.S. Defeats Russia in Track

TORONTO, March 7 (UPI). — Francis Larrieu Lutz, Crown her queen of the current indoor season, Steve Riddick. Call him the King.

Both United States Olympians capped a brilliant winter of running with victories in the tri-country track and field meet with Canada and the Soviet Union at Maple Leaf Gardens.

Lutz, 24, added the two-mile title to her one-mile triumph of Thursday night and finished Thursday with a string of 14 consecutive indoor victories.

The lanky 25-year-old Riddick, the dominant figure in the sprints, had to dip determinedly at the finish to put his torso

Notre Dame, Louisville, Providence in NCAA

By Gordon S. White Jr.

NEW YORK, March 7 (UPI). — Notre Dame made its way into the National Collegiate Athletic Association basketball championship for the fourth straight year under coach Digger Phelps with a strong second half of the season that ended last Saturday with a 53-32 upset over previously undefeated San Francisco. The Irish were one of 11 large teams selected yesterday by the NCAA basketball committee along with Providence, Louisville and Wake Forest, which were picked despite losing last week during postseason conference tournaments.

Holstra, one of two metropolitan New York teams to make the NCAA tourney, will be Notre Dame's first-round opponent at the Palestra in Philadelphia Saturday. The Flying Dutchmen got into the NCAA for the second year in a row by winning the East Coast Conference playoff last Saturday. St. John's, the other New York area team to make the national collegiate championship, will meet Utah, the Western Athletic Conference champion, in Saturday's first round at Tucson, Ariz.

Providence, which lost 69-67 to Holy Cross in the final of the Eastern College Athletic Confer-

ence New England playoff Saturday, was selected because of a season record of 24-4. The Friars will meet Kansas State, the Big Eight champion, in the West regional first round at Norman, Okla., Saturday.

Louisville, one of the nation's highest ranked teams all season, and Wake Forest also rated highly, were given NCAA berths on the strength of their season records even though Louisville lost out in the first round of the Metro Seven playoff and Wake Forest was beaten in the opening round of the Atlantic Coast Conference playoff.

The other at-large teams named were the University of North Carolina, Charlotte, Detroit, Marquette and Nevada, Las Vegas, non-conference teams, and Purdue, runner-up in the Big 10 conference; Arizona, second in the WAC, and either Tennessee or Kentucky of the Southeastern Conference, Las Vegas meets San

Francisco Saturday at Tucson, Ariz.

Tennessee and Kentucky are tied for first place in the SEC while Tennessee loses to Vanderbilt for the Wildcats to get the SEC spot against Syracuse. At that event, Tennessee will play Princeton.

Kentucky was upset Saturday by Tennessee for the second time this season, forcing the SEC tie. But some persons feel the Wildcats have a good chance to win the national title in a tournament that appears up for grabs much more than any other recent NCAA.

LA SEMAINE DU BOLCHOI
AU PALAIS DES CONGRES

Tuesday, March 8, at 7:30 p.m.
Wednesday, March 9, at 8:30 p.m.
Thursday, March 10, at 8:30 p.m.
Friday, March 11, at 8:30 p.m.
Saturday, March 12, at 3 p.m.
Saturday, March 12, at 8:30 p.m.
Monday, March 13, at 8:30 p.m.
Wednesday, March 15, at 8:30 p.m.

BOLCHOI management reserves the right to change the dancers.
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United Press International.
SOCER NUN—Sister Paola of the Sacred Heart in Rome works with youths during a training session. She is Italy's only nun to hold a soccer coach's diploma.

